

THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1841.

For Saturday's Mail, see First Page.
For A Chapter on Indians, see Fourth Page.

The Railroad train for this city via Stonington was detained at Boston on Saturday till 7 o'clock, P. M. in order that the Mail might be assorted and forwarded. By this excellent arrangement the letters and papers for points south of this were expedited two days, and we received so much earlier two new parts of BARNABY RUDGE, one of which will probably be given in our next. Under former auspices, the Mails have been detained at Boston two days at a time.

A letter from an esteemed friend at Washington assures us that the letter published by us headed "The President, the Cabinet, and the Bank," does injustice to HENRY CLAY. The writer states, in contradiction to our former letter, that Mr. CLAY did not know that his bill could not pass at the period referred to—that four Whig Senators had not then expressed a determination to vote against it, but that Mr. MERRICK was confidently expected to vote for it—and that Mr. C. did not know, nor did a majority of the Whigs believe that President TYLER would veto such a bill if passed. On the contrary, it was believed that the President would approve the measure in such shape as the great mass of the Whig Members of the two Houses considered expedient and proper. There is therefore a direct collision on these points between our two correspondents, each of whom ought to be well informed on the subject. We shall not pretend to decide between them.

We do not often enter upon the discussion of points on which eminent and ardent Whigs differ from each other. We entertain an undoubting conviction that all of them desire anxiously and earnestly the public good, and are acting accordingly to their best judgment to promote it. We side with none; we blame none; and while we prefer Mr. CLAY's Bank bill to any other project before Congress, we are willing to take less rather than get nothing. We never ceased to hope for the passage of that bill substantially until Mr. CLAY himself despaired of it. But we published the letter from Washington to explain the position of the Cabinet, and put a violent and ill-considered attack upon the Members of that Cabinet for not performing an impossibility, or in default thereof, throwing up their places. We can see nothing in the breaking up of that Cabinet but confusion, disaster and the hazard if not the loss of all we have so long and ardently struggled for.—But not that Cabinet must not, will not be overthrown! Harmony, forbearance, conciliation among Whigs will yet secure the fruits of the great Revolution of 1810, while jealousy, obstinacy and selfishness will ruin all. Friends in power! we entreat you to disappoint the eager expectations of our adversaries, who are even now rejoicing over our confidently predicted division and downfall. But they will be disappointed—they MUST. The interests of the country demand it, the honor of every Whig is also involved in a successful, harmonious result to the labors of the Extra Session. We rejoice to believe that the clouds so lately lowering over us are already breaking away.

That dry old adage about "A fool and his money" is very impolite. If people choose to run two or three Railroad trains, race-horses and Steamboats against each other from Boston hither in order to get the Foreign News here at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, instead of quietly printing their Extras at Boston and having them here at 6 o'clock by the regular line, it is nobody's business—providing they pay the fiddler. It is doubtless worth \$300 to have an opportunity to tell the gaping citizens how in the dead of night our best got in ten minutes ahead. Beside, those who are habitually behind six days in the week ought to overtake their neighbors on Sunday by having a hard sweat for it. All right! Go ahead, locomotives!

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—We were walking last evening on the Battery just about sunset, and observed two lads, perhaps twelve years old, playing upon the edge outside the railing. We had walked about half a dozen yards past, when we heard a plunge, and on looking round, saw that one of them was struggling in the water. The little fellow roared lustily for help, which was soon afforded, as a passer-by leaped in and brought him out. We mention this incident as a caution to parents against allowing their children such dangerous liberties. We observe every night scores of urchins from five to ten years old rambling about the Battery, with no one to regard their safety. Unless fully able to take care of themselves, they should never be trusted alone.

MOST HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—It will be recollected that a short since a man named Uterback was found with his throat cut and nearly dead at Williamstown, Ky., and that two men named Couch and Maythe were committed to jail as his murderers. It seems that Uterback is likely to recover.—On Saturday, the 10th, several hundred persons, fearful that they should be cheated of a hanging scene, went to the jail, forced it open, took the two men to the spot where Uterback was found, allowed them privilege of clergy for about five hours, and the *hang them upon a tree*. In the name of Humanity we would ask how long it will be before portions of the West will become half-civilized. If they are not blotted from the earth, it is only because Justice is delayed and murderers are allowed immunity for a space—we trust not for ever. It seems that notice was given of their intention thirty-six hours before its execution—that about five hundred citizens, pursuant to notice, went in solemn procession to the jail and marched to the scene of murder in the same way. At the ground about two thousand persons were assembled, who were addressed by a member of the bar on the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. When his remarks were closed, religious service was performed, and the murder was perpetrated with the utmost coolness.—The mob then dispersed quietly to their homes.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—We are informed that Mr. H. G. Stebbins, broker, of 20 Merchants' Exchange, sent a check on Saturday to the Phenix Bank for \$9000 by his clerk, a young man named Murden. The latter drew the money at the bank, exchanged it for other notes and did not return—having as is supposed fled with the money. No tidings of him have since been received. A reward of \$300 is offered for his apprehension.

ROBERT R. REID, late Governor of Florida, died at Tallahassee, on the 2d inst.

Mr. JOSEPH T. MORTON considers that injustice was done him in our article of Saturday on "The Attacks on the Navy Agent." On referring to our accounts, we find that he did pay us on the 3d of March, 1837, for the preceding year of The New-Yorker, which was the only payment he ever made. He now stands charged on our books for the fifteen succeeding months, which has never been paid. He says that but seven months of it is actually due—that he did not receive the paper after October, 1837; but our collector and books say otherwise—the former from very positive recollection of calling on him repeatedly for pay in 1838, and being put off with an allegation that the paper had not been regularly served, complaints of which he had previously made. We shall look into the matter further.

Mr. C. Secor, of Secor & Co., positively denies that he had any thing to do with Mr. Morton's offer to furnish Naval Stores. He is entitled to the benefit of this denial; but the inference from the admitted facts that Mr. Morton has been for many years and still is the confidential clerk of Secor & Co.—that this firm have hitherto been the purveyors of the Government—and that he (Mr. M.) has no stock of goods except theirs—was certainly a very strong. But the point is not material.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. McKellar, which left Liverpool on Sunday, the 4th inst. reached Halifax on the 15th and Boston at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th, or in a little less than thirteen days, including her stoppage at Halifax. This is a very quick passage. The Caledonia carries 74 passengers, among whom is Mr. Jaudon, London Agent of the U. S. Bank.

The intelligence is of decided importance. The British Parliament was dissolved by the Queen on the 22d ult. and the immediate election of a new House of Commons ordered. This Election was proceeding when the Caledonia left, attended by intense excitement and most deplorable riots. At Liverpool a horrible conflict took place between the Irish residents (Ministerial) and the ship-carpenters, (who are mainly Conservatives), in which thousands were engaged on each side. Several persons were dangerously wounded, and three or four houses (Conservative headquarters) badly shattered.—The riots were only suppressed by calling out the Military. There was a similar riot at Blackburn, which was only suppressed by a bayonet-charge through the streets, and others less formidable elsewhere.

Although scarcely half the returns are in, it appears nearly certain that the Conservatives are triumphant, and that the Whig Ministry must at length surrender the power to which they have clung for years with leech-like tenacity. Thus far the general result is summed up as follows:

Liberals of all shades.....159
Conservatives.....145

Ministers' majority 14; Conservative gain 9, making 18 difference in the new House. The Districts to bear from are mainly Agricultural, and more inclined to the Tory interest. We do not see where the Ministry are to recover their losses, unless possibly in Ireland.

The Whigs have sustained a severe rebuff in the loss of half the Members from the City of London, where two Conservatives are returned, and Lord John Russell is elected by barely nine majority. The following is the return:

For Masterman, T. 6339; Wood, W. 6315; Lyall, T. 6290; Russell, W. 6221; Atwood, 6212; Pattison, 6070; Crawford, 6063; Pine, 6017.

In Liverpool, also, the Ministry is soundly beaten, Lord Palmerston himself being a candidate and defeated. The return is as follows:

Lord Sandon, (Con.) 5,979 Mr. Walsley, (W.) 4,647
Mr. Crosswell, (do.) 5,792 Lord Palmerston, (do.) 4,431

The Foreign Secretary is at the bottom of the poll, and beaten 1,361 votes. He has since been returned for Tiverton.

The other Members of the Cabinet have been returned without a check, though often by small majorities. Westminister has returned one Member of each party; the other suburbs of London all Liberals. Manchester, Birmingham, Bath, Portsmouth and Sheffield have returned Liberals; Leeds divided.

The Whigs are loudly complaining of the bribery practised by their opponents. This is swarming beat.

The Great Western had not arrived out on the 3d—16 days after she left this port.

There is no longer a hope for the President.

The Acadia arrived out on the 29th ult.

The President's Message reached England on the 23d in the South America. It excited no interest.

There is a rumor of an intended marriage between the daughter of Prince Albert and Clementine, only unmarried daughter of Louis Philippe.

The London banking house of Whitmore, Wells & Whitmore has failed.

There have been serious riots in Liverpool, Carlisle, Blackburn, Manchester, Edinburgh, Nottingham, Cambridge, Kensington, and the Tower Hamlets, and several persons stabbed, and some died of asphyxiation.

There is a late overland Mail from China and India, but it brings little of interest. The British are sending out more forces to China, both from England and India.

The British Ministry have shifted places considerably, but this is of little moment in view of their "last shift," which appears to be so surely at hand.

The Commercial news is of interest. American Cotton had advanced 1d. per lb. on our last rates, equal to \$1.00 per bale. The market promises further improvement.

There is little change in Grain. The prospect for the growing crop is very good.

Money is in demand, caused by the heavy loans negotiating by the great Continental Powers to pay the expenses of their War bluster last year. The current rate of interest on best paper is 5 per cent. The French Government have reduced their advertised loan of \$450,000,000 francs to half that amount, or about \$42,000,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased \$550,000.

Joseph Hume, M. P., the great economist, has been defeated in a canvass for Leeds.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The 22d of June being appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by Her Majesty in person, a very large number of persons assembled in the Park, and along Whitehall to the Horse Guards, down Parliament street, to the Peers' entrance of the House of Lords.

At half-past one o'clock the royal procession left Buckingham Palace in the usual state, the Queen being accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the different officers of the household. Her Majesty and the Prince were much cheered as they passed along, and on their arrival at the House of Lords a royal salute of 21 guns was fired.

On her entrance, her Majesty was received by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and the other great officers of State.

Having robed, the Queen entered the House of Lords, the body of which, as well as the strangers' gallery, was chiefly occupied by ladies in full dress. The Queen then commanded their Lordships to be seated, and the User of the Black Rod was despatched to the House of Commons to command their attendance at the bar.

The Commons, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to address her Majesty on the results of the session, and concluded by praying her Majesty's assent to the Appropriation bill.

The ceremony of giving the Royal Assent to the Appropriation bill and several other bills was then gone through, and her Majesty proceeded to read, in a clear and firm voice, the following Speech from the Throne.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs I have come to the determination of proroguing Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the Constitution has entrusted to me of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—
"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the Civil and Military Establishments.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—
"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the cooperation of my Parliament, and the loyal zeal of my People, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."

CHINA.

There is a strange sort of a Proclamation from the Chinese Commissioner Yang, dated March 20, which states that whereas the English Plenipotentiary has represented that he only desires the re-establishment of trade and friendly relations, and the ships of America and other nations are suffering from detention and inability to sell their cargoes, therefore it is ordered that the trade be reopened at Whampoa. There is an accompanying report that the British ships of war have dropped down the river a mile and a half from Canton. Taken together, these would seem to indicate that some approach to an accommodation has been effected; but in view of the fact that exertions are still making to push forward troops from China and from India, we place little reliance upon it. It may mean that Elliot and the Chinese have agreed to trade a little for mutual profit and recommence fighting when the stormy season has passed.

THE EAST.

According to the latest accounts from the East, the war continued to rage in Candia, and was generally favorable, though not decisively so, to the Christian insurgents.

The following are the conditions offered by the Porte to Mehmet Ali, according to the recommendations of the Embassadors of the Conference, with the exception of Lord Ponsonby, who appears still to be in a minority:

1. The hereditary possession of Egypt is confirmed to Mehmet Ali, and his descendants in a direct line.
2. Mehmet Ali will be allowed to nominate his own officers up to the rank of a Colonel. The Viceroy can only confer the title of Pasha with the consent of the Sultan.
3. The annual contribution is fixed at 80,000 purses, or 40,000,000 of piastres, or £400,000.
4. The Viceroy will not be allowed to build a ship of war without permission of the Sultan.
5. The laws and regulations of the Empire are to be observed in Egypt, with such changes as the peculiarities of the Egyptian people may render necessary, but which changes must receive the sanction of the Porte.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 20th states, under date of Constantinople the 24, that the Pashas of Bagdad, Bosnia and others had revolted, and intended to declare themselves independent of the Central Government. It was said that the Pasha of Bagdad, not having succeeded in his undertaking, had sought refuge in Persia. According to accounts from Vienna of the 16th, Prince Metternich would not leave that capital before the 15th July.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—Letters from Aleppo mention that the Euphrates Expedition had been crowned with success. Two steamboats had reached Belos in safety.

THE WAR IN CIRCESSIA.—The Augsburg Gazette, under the head of Circassia and Bessarabia, says that the Russian Government has been negotiating for transporting 1000 Montenegrin families to the Circassian frontier, where it intends to make them serve as a bulwark against some of the Circassian tribes.

FRANCE.—The party adverse to the Peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The War mania is again rising; and it is by no means satisfactory to know that some of Louis Philippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it. The French Marine Minister is threatening, and at variance with the pacific policy of M. Guizot. Vessels are being regularly despatched to the Mediterranean. The Turkish Empire is distracted—Eastern affairs unsettled; and this, coupled with the state of feeling in Paris, all dictate the prudence of not relying on the professedly peaceable disposition of France.

SPAIN.—Madrid letters to the 24th of June announce that the Cortes have declared vacant the office of Guardian to her Majesty Queen Isabella II.

The young Queen of Spain is reported to be in a very bad state of health.

PORTUGAL.—The Ministerial crisis has been brought to a close, and a new Cabinet formed. The financial affairs of Portugal are still in a very deplorable condition.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

FRIDAY, June 25.—The improved demand in the cotton market which we noticed last week, has been continued through the present one. Speculators have not been inactive; their purchases consisting of 2000 American, and exporters have taken 400 American. Holders of cotton, for pretty freely, and the sales, which amount to 25,790 bags of all descriptions, have been made at rates fully as high as those of the current last Friday. The market for goods at Manchester, last Tuesday, was dull, but in yarn there was an improvement both in demand and price, which has induced the trade to purchase of the raw material to a greater extent than their immediate necessities require.

The import of the week amounts to 72,179 bags, of which 50,000 are high quality, and 22,179 are low quality. The market is not very abundantly supplied—an advance of 1d per lb. has been obtained for American descriptions on last week's prices. Brazil, Egypt, East India, &c., without any material alteration in prices. The trade has brightened freely, there having been a still further improvement in the demand for yarn and goods last Tuesday at Manchester. There were forwarded into the country last month 5600 American, 120 Brazil, and 20 Surat. The import of the week amounts to 20,488 bags. To-day's demand has been pretty brisk, and the sales amount to fully 5,000 bags, for which full prices have been obtained.

Sales from the 26th June to the 2d inst. inclusive.—50 Sea Island 14½; 10 Stained do; 8000 Upland 5½; 11,600 New Orleans 4½; 4760 Alabama and Mobile 5½.

The quarterly return of the Bank of England from the 30th March to the 24th June as follows:

Circulation.....	£16,622,000	Securities.....	£21,601,000
Deposites.....	7,228,800	Bullion.....	5,498,900
	£23,850,800		£26,699,900

THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA, Capt. Cleland, left Boston at 11½ o'clock on Saturday morning for Halifax and Liverpool, with 90 passengers, 23 of whom will stop at Halifax. She carried out fully 10,000 letters, also nine bags of newspapers.

FORGERY.—On Friday morning, a respectable looking man inquired at the drugist store of J. C. Van Schoonhoven in Albany, at what bank he did business. The clerk by mistake told him the Mechanics and Farmers'. The man went away, and Mr. V. S. was soon requested to send a note stating what acid most readily tested silver, as a bet depended on it. He did so, and soon after a check for \$43 was presented by a boy at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, signed J. C. Van Schoonhoven. It was pronounced a forgery, but the scoundrel who hired the boy to present it could not be found. He was afterward, &c. arrested and committed to jail. He gave his name as Henry Beekman, and confessed his agency in the affair.

There is to be a Grand Concert at Castle Garden to-night and a brilliant display of Fire-Works. The enterprising lessees, Messrs. French & Heiser, are determined to restore this once favorite but lately neglected resort to its primal glory as a place of healthful recreation and chaste, wholesome amusement during the summer season. Its cool, refreshing sea-breeze is alone worth a trip to Staten Island, and the entertainments advertised for this evening cannot fail to prove attractive. See card.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—At Lowellville on the 12th, four lads were on a raft which went to pieces, and they were thrown into the water. Two of them reached the shore. Of the others, one named James Townsend, aged eleven, called upon his brother John, nine years old, to get upon his back, which he did. They both soon sank and were drowned.

Sands' Sarsaparilla Compound is a very wholesome and pleasant beverage for hot weather, provided you have ice or very cold water to temper it with—warm water, it is flat as dish-water. We recommend it to those who reject Alcohol, yet want something aside from cold water or hot coffee in dog-days.

THE U. S. ship of the line OHIO, Com. Hull, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning from the Mediterranean.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ANDREW NASH OGDEN, Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

OTHO H. W. STELL, Secretary of the Territory of Iowa.

GEORGE C. BATES, Attorney for the United States for Michigan.

COURTLAND CUSHING, Attorney of the United States for Indiana.

ROBERT HANNA, Marshal of the United States for Indiana.

Collectors.
JOSEPH EACHES, Alexandria, District of Columbia.
PARKER SHELDON, Bath, Me.

IN CONGRESS.....FRIDAY, July 16.

In the SENATE, after some unimportant morning business, Mr. CLAY of Ky. asked to be indulged in taking up the Loan bill. He thought its discussion need not consume more than a day—the Treasury Note bills of the former Administration had been despatched in that time—and the Treasury had too pressing need of the funds—there was not enough in it to last a fortnight—and he trusted this bill would be taken up without dissent.

Mr. CALHOUN objected that this bill proposed to create a permanent debt, while he preferred to issue more Treasury Notes. Mr. WRIGHT objected that this bill was but an entering wedge for the Land Distribution bill, to which he was hostile. Mr. ALLEN of Ohio was also averse to hurrying this bill through ahead of other business.

Mr. CLAY reminded Mr. Calhoun that the Treasury Note system was that of the last Administration; the friends of the present had always preferred a Loan as more open and manly, but they had not obstructed the passage of Treasury Note bills. He asked like courtesy now. He finally called the Yeas and Nays on the motion to take up; when after further debate, on the suggestion of Mr. KING of Ala. the opposition gave way. Mr. Clay withdrew his call, and the Loan bill was taken up without a division.

Mr. CLAY, in a brief and forcible speech, exhibited the necessity for the passage of this bill. The Appropriations for the current year were \$24,210,000. The War Department had called for \$2,500,000 more as indispensably necessary; and about \$1,500,000 more were required to fit out a Home Squadron, supply Ordnance for the Fortifications, &c. and pay the Naval Pensions, making in all over \$28,000,000. To meet this the entire means of the Treasury for the current year (Treasury Notes included) were but \$20,730,000. This left a deficit of over \$7,000,000. But \$6,000,000 now would be required to pay Treasury Notes falling due before the 1st of March next; so that the actual deficiency of the Revenue was over the \$12,000,000 which this bill authorized the President to borrow if needed.

Mr. Clay proceeded to show that the money was to be borrowed only when the President should find it necessary, and only so much as should be required; that it was payable after three and within eight years; and he trusted that the friends of the late Administration would not prevent those of the present from liquidating and paying off the debt outstanding when they came into power. In answer to a doubt expressed by Mr. WRIGHT that so much would be needed, Mr. Clay stated that the receipts from Customs for the first half of 1841 had fallen below the lowest estimate, being only \$5,703,000.

Mr. WRIGHT still feared that this measure was intended to facilitate the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands. To prevent that he moved an amendment, providing first that no part of this Loan shall be made until "after the application of all the money in the Treasury, and all the accruing Revenue from Customs, Lands, and all other sources," to the wants of the Government. Secondly, that none of it shall be applied to the redemption of Treasury Notes not yet due. On motion of Mr. Clay, this latter clause was struck out.—Yeas 27; Nays 22—and then after another spirited debate, the rest of the amendment was rejected: Yeas 23, to [22 Opp. and Mr. Henderson of Miss.]. Nays 26 [all the Whigs but Mr. H. and Messrs. Rives and Graham, absent.] The Senate now went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. GARRET DAVIS of Ky. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General do severally report to this House at the next session of Congress, the number of persons employed in the public service, in any manner, in their respective Departments, either in or out of Washington city, and that they also report the duties required by law and performed by such persons; what portion of such duties is required in the performance of such duties; what is their compensation severally, and what retrenchment may be reasonable and practicable in diminishing the number of persons so employed in the public service; excepting all soldiers, marines, and sailors and their officers in the service of the United States from the operation hereof.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do report to the house of Representatives at the next session, in what medium or currency the several pension agents, since March, 1839, have paid the several pensions within their agencies.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do, at the next session, report to this House what sums shall have been paid into the Treasury in virtue of all laws limiting the pay or other emoluments of any officer or other person in the employment of the Government of the United States.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, of Tenn. offered the following amendment to the resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House a list of all the officers of the Government who derive their appointments from the nomination of the President and concurrence of the Senate, who have been removed from office since the 4th of March last, denoting in such list their names, the grades, and dates of their removal, and the names appointed in their place; also a like list of the names of those whose term of service being limited to four years were re-nominated to the Senate, and a like list of the names of those nominated in their places.

And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General be directed to report to this House the names of all persons removed from office by the President and Senate, and the names of those appointed or employed in their places since the 4th of March last.

After an hour of wrangling, appeals, motions to amend, calls for the Previous Question, &c. the Previous Question was ordered, and first taken on a proposed amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. BOTS, of Va. which was divided as follows:

That they also report the names of all officers removed under similar circumstances since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 4th of March, 1841.

And it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 188, Nays 4.

So the first branch of the proposition was adopted.

And the question was then taken on the second branch of the proposition, to wit:

"And also to inform this House why they have not removed faithless and incompetent officers with greater despatch than they have done."

And it was decided in the negative: Yeas 34, Nays 145.

The question was now taken on Mr. Cave Johnson's amendment as amended, which was adopted: Yeas 120; Nays 78.

And then the whole batch was likewise adopted: Yeas 128; Nays 71.

The House now went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification Bill, and Mr. CUSHING of Mass. spoke in reply to a former speech of Mr. Rhet of S. C. His drift was to show that the McLeod difficulty had arisen under the former, not the present Administration. He was followed by Messrs. Rhet of S. C., Pickens of S. C. and McKee of N. C., each treating of McLeod, the Caroline, War with England, &c. Mr. C. Brown of Pa. moved to insert \$20,000 for the repair of Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. He complained that the Cabinet which had been forced on the late President Harrison contained no Pennsylvanian. He was called to order for this expression, declared out of order, an appeal taken, argued at length, and the decision of the Chair sustained. Mr. Brown then concluded, and Mr. WATERMAN of Tenn. took the floor, and spoke an hour about blue lights, Gov. Strong, &c. Before he had got along to the Hartford Convention, he was called to order by the Chair, and obliged to go back to the Fortification Bill. He concluded by avowing his opposition to the bill.

Mr. WISE also made an able speech against the bill as unnecessary at this time. He thought the existing appropriation would last till January. Mr. FILLMORE forcibly replied. After some further conversation, Mr. PROFFIT moved that this bill be taken out of Committee at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and demanded the Previous Question, which was seconded, and the Main Question ordered by 77 to 71. The Main Question was then put and carried: Yeas 77 [all Whigs]; Nays 76 [59 Opp. 17 Adm.] So the House agreed to take the bill out of Committee at 2 to-morrow.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17.

The Senate have been to-day occupied in the discussion of the Loan Bill from the House, which has been retarded by debate and amendment in almost every possible form, being the evident design of the Opposition to encumber it with amendments so that it may go back to the House, and then to withhold supply for the Treasury, which was stated by Mr. CLAY, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to be a quired immediately—there being on the 13th inst. but a hundred thousand dollars on hand: not enough to last a fortnight.

Mr. CALHOUN presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Virginia, expressing their opinion of the extra session, declaring it unequalled by the wants of the nation, injudicious and subjecting the country to a useless expense; that the Bank question had not been at issue before the people at the late Presidential contest, that a U. S. Bank was unconstitutional and injurious, that it was their duty to wage an untiring war of repeal against it; and also against a Distribution bill.

Mr. CALHOUN said he needed not to express his concurrence in these sentiments, and took occasion to say that if Bank was established, he should go for its repeal, as being unconstitutional and incompatible with the liberty of the country.

He then referred to an article in the Intelligencer of 5 day in favor of the application of the previous question; Congress, and stating that it was applied and supported by Mr. Calhoun in 1812, when the bill declaring war with Great Britain was hurried through the House in one day. A conversation here arose as to the facts of the case, and with reference to the previous question, between Messrs. CLAY and CALHOUN, which was marked with much humor on both sides; and after each having spoken two or three times, the concluded it was best to drop the subject which had occupied them so pleasantly.

The Loan bill was then taken up, and Mr. ALLEN offered a proviso that after the money authorized to be raised under the bill had been applied to the actual wants of the Treasury, the remainder should go for the defence of the country.

This was debated by Messrs. CLAY, ALLEN, HUNTINGTON, CALHOUN and WALKER; after which it was rejected: Yeas 19, Nays 24.

Mr. W